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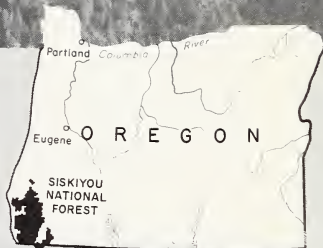
# SISKIYOU

## National Forest

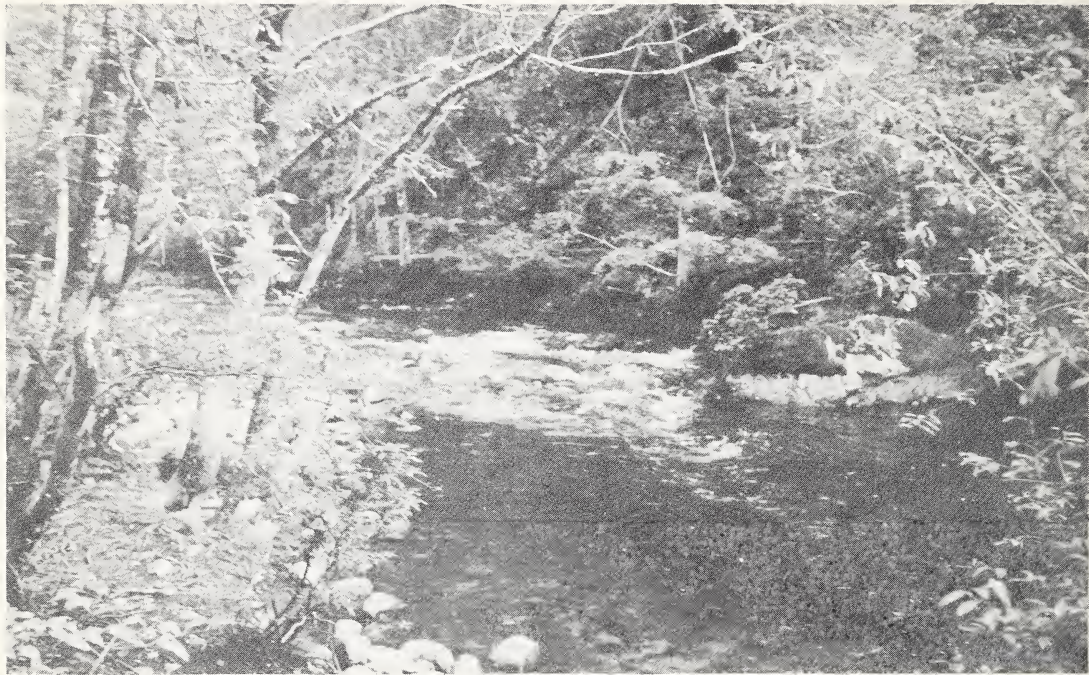
F-474568

U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Pacific Northwest Region

Forest Service  
July 1956







*Water is an important product of the forest. Cool streams and mountain lakes are sought for recreation. Sucker Creek is a good trout fishing stream.*







Improved forest camps exist for the recreationist.

Douglas-fir and Port-Orford-cedar are the two most important timber species harvested from the Siskiyou.



Many communities are increasingly dependent upon national-forest timber.



Salmon caught just after entering a coastal stream.

Rogue River is famous for salmon and steelhead fishing, boating, and unspoiled beauty.



Smokejumpers parachute quickly to fires in remote places. Help protect our forests; be careful with fire.

Port-Orford-cedar, native to southwest Oregon and northern California.

THE SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST, established October 5, 1906, is located in the extreme southwest corner of Oregon and extends slightly into northern California. Its total area of 1,389,169 acres covers most of the Siskiyou Mountain Range which is connected with the Coast Range on the west and the Cascade Range on the east. Portions of both of these ranges are also within the forest. Parts of Coos, Curry, Douglas, and Josephine Counties in Oregon, and Del Norte County in California lie within the forest's boundaries. These counties share in the income derived from the sale of forest products and from grazing and land use fees, 25 percent of which is returned to them.

### Accessibility

The Siskiyou National Forest can be reached by several major highways. On the east side of the forest, the Pacific Highway, U. S. 99, joins the Redwood Highway, U. S. 199, which goes through the southeast part of the forest. The west side is accessible from the Coast Highway, U. S. 101, from Coquille (on U. S. 101), State Highway 42 goes easterly to Winston (just south of Roseburg on U. S. 99).

Additional secondary highways and forest roads provide opportunities for many side trips to lookout stations, fishing and hunting areas, developed forest camps, and other vantage points. A branch paved highway from Cave Junction (on U. S. 199) leads to Oregon Caves National Monument, 20 miles away. From State Highway 42 near Myrtle Point a secondary paved road leads to Powers and Agness, a historic spot on the famous Rogue River. Five miles north of Grants Pass a secondary road leads from U. S. 99 to Galice Ranger Station (also on Rogue River). During the rainy season local inquiry is advisable before traveling some of the roads in the forest.

### Forest Resources

The major resources of the forest are timber, water, recreation, wildlife, and to a lesser extent minor forest products and forage for domestic livestock. Forest personnel plan and supervise the use of these resources according to the traditional Forest Service policy of multiple use. This means that through planned integration of uses, an area of forest often can provide for several uses simultaneously.

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needed to maintain soil in place is removed. Timber harvesting and road building are planned to keep the soil stable, stream channels free of debris, and the water cool and clear. When soil is unavoidably exposed, vegetative cover is restored as rapidly as is practicable.

### Recreation and Wildlife

The Siskiyou maintains 20 forest campgrounds for the enjoyment of people. Most of these campgrounds are accessible by car but there are several along the Rogue River that may be reached only by trail or boat.

Hunting and fishing have been the chief attractions for recreationists on this forest. A desirable population of black-tailed deer and black bear are well distributed throughout the forest. Roosevelt elk also are found in more restricted areas and in fewer numbers. Cougar (mountain lion), bobcats, and coyotes are present. Grouse, quail, doves, and pigeons are the game birds. Each year big-game hunters on the Siskiyou Forest take several hundred deer and about 120 bear. State fish and game laws apply on national-forest land and sportsmen should be careful to conform to them.

The Rogue River which traverses the Siskiyou has a nationwide reputation among sports lovers as a steelhead and salmon fishing stream. It is one of the very few streams where the steelhead trout will readily take a fly. Other rivers originating on the Siskiyou are the Winchuck, Chetco, Pistol, Elk, Sixes, South Fork Coquille, and the Illinois. All of these streams provide good fishing at certain seasons of the year. Salmon and steelhead trout fishing in this area has been the inspiration for song, novels, and motion pictures during recent years.

Several thousand people each season make the scenic 60-mile 1-day mail boat trip from Gold Beach to Agness and return. Others make the 3- or 5-day boat trip down the Rogue River from Grants Pass to Gold Beach on tours conducted by professional river guides.

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only for the large number of species, but also for the number of rare and unusual plants. Kalmiopsis is a monotypic genus (the only one in its group), a relic of the Tertiary age, and one of the three oldest genera in the Heath family. Seventeen species of conifers can be found in the area.

Geologically the area is interesting. Peridotite, one of the most common rocks, gives the prominent red color to most of the higher peaks. Most of the rock is of igneous origin. Diorite and granite outcrops are common.

### Port Orford Cedar Experimental Forest

In recognition of the urgent need for a research center in southwestern Oregon to contribute to the successful practice of forestry, this area of 9,182 acres was established in 1936. In this locality Port-Orford-cedar attains its best development, growing as an associate species with Douglas-fir. A primary objective of researchers is to solve the problem of keeping this valuable species in future timber stands. The area contains excellent examples of the Douglas-fir Port-Orford-cedar timber and also a wide variety of associated tree species including sugar pine, western white pine, lowland white fir, red alder, tanoak, Pacific madrone, chinquapin, and California laurel. Experimental timber cutting is in progress.

### Protecting Forests From Fire

Protecting forest resources from fire continues to be one of our most important activities. Each summer season lookout stations are manned and fire suppression forces organized. In addition to the ground forces the Siskiyou has a smokejumper crew located at Illinois Valley airstrip near Cave Junction on U. S. Highway 199. About 30 carefully selected men are trained to jump by parachute to inaccessible fires. This speedy method of getting men to remote fires was developed by the Forest Service in 1938 and 1939, and the result has been a much smaller annual burned-over acreage.

You can help protect the forest by observing these few simple but important rules:

1. When camping, find out if campfire permits are required and obtain one if needed. Permits may be obtained free from any forest officer.

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### Administration

The Siskiyou National Forest is administered by the supervisor and his staff from headquarters in Grants Pass. The forest is divided into five ranger districts each supervised by a district ranger. Some of them have yearlong assistants and professional foresters who assist with timber sale and other technical work. Other workers are hired during the summer to open trails, maintain roads, guard against fire, and help with other management projects. The ranger district headquarters are located at Galice Ranger Station, Powers, Cave Junction, Brookings, and Gold Beach. You are welcome to visit the forest. The forest officers will be glad to assist you in every way possible.

### Improved Forest Camps

**Bolan Lake**—On Bolan Lake road, 25 miles east of O'Brien, 60 miles southwest of Grants Pass (via U. S. 199 for 30 miles). Elevation 5,100 feet. Water from spring. Tables (3), fireplaces (1), shelters (2), and sanitation facilities. Fishing, hunting.

**Coal Creek**—On South Fork Coquille River road, 6 miles south of Powers. Elevation 400 feet. Water from stream. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), and sanitation facilities. Fishing, hunting.

**Cold Spring**—On Mt. Reuben road, 32 miles west of Glendale. Dirt road. Elevation 3,800 feet. Water from spring. Tables (3), fireplaces (6), shelter (1), and sanitation facilities. Hunting, scenery.

**Daphne Grove**—On South Fork Coquille River road, 16 miles south of Powers. Community kitchen. Elevation 900 feet. Piped water. Tables (14), fireplaces (12), and sanitation facilities. Fishing, hunting.

**Elk Valley (California)**—On Redwood Highway, 14 miles northeast of Crescent City, 45 miles southwest of Grants Pass. Elevation 1,750 feet. Tables (8), fireplaces (8), spring water, and sanitation facilities. Hiking, hunting.

**Grayback**—On Oregon Caves Highway, 12 miles east of Cave Junction, 43 miles southwest of Grants Pass. Elevation 1,820 feet. Tables (34), fireplaces (18), community building stove, shelter. Piped water, and sanitation facilities. Fishing, hunting.

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Whenever conflicts arise they are settled from the standpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run.

### Timber

Much of the economy of adjacent communities is based on the logging and manufacture of the timber harvested from the Siskiyou Forest. Timber is cut on a sustained-yield basis to assure a steady flow of logs far into the future. The forest's annual timber harvest (allowable annual cut) has been computed to be 150 million board-feet. Timber is a renewable resource and cutover areas are promptly reforested with a new crop. The principal commercial tree species are conifers, including Douglas-fir, Port-Orford-cedar, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, white fir, western hemlock, and western redcedar. Broadleaf species common to the area are tanoak, black oak, white oak, golden chinquapin, red alder, bigleaf maple, and Pacific madrone.

As a result of human carelessness, the inaccessibility of the country, and the rugged terrain, many thousands of acres of the forest have been swept by fire. Many of these burned-over areas are now covered by brush or noncommercial trees that should be replaced by trees of commercial value.

### Water

Water for homes, industry, agriculture, and recreation is one of the most important products of the forest. Its purity, steadiness of flow, and quantity are influenced directly and indirectly by practices connected with timber harvesting, grazing, recreation, and other forms of use. A water drainage basin in good condition has sufficient cover of trees, grass, brush, and other plants to hold the soil in place. Also, the live and decaying vegetation keeps the soil porous enough to permit water to enter it and seep underground. This water helps provide an even flow to springs and streams. When vegetative cover is removed by fire, excessive grazing, or improper timber cutting, the soil is exposed to the direct force of raindrops. Each drop acts as a miniature bomb. Soil is splashed about. Individual particles seal miniature channels against the entry of water, and the rainfall runs off the land, rather than into it. Much soil movement results. This problem is considered in every planned forest use. To the greatest extent possible, only plant growth in excess of that

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### Mining

Minerals, including the precious metals, have come from the forest since the forty-niners "invaded" the Oregon Territory. Gold mines within the forest boundaries have been among the top producers in the State. In addition, copper, silver, chrome, and cinnabar mines have been operated commercially throughout the past century. It is a common occurrence today to meet an enthusiastic prospector in remote areas of the forest. Evidence of past gold-mining activity is still to be seen along several of the streams.

### Grazing

About 30 permits for cattle grazing are issued each year. Although the permitted numbers in each case are small, the forest supplies an important part of the summer forage needed by stock from ranches adjacent to the forest.

### Special Areas

The Siskiyou is often referred to as a "botanist's paradise." Because of the great geological age of the area and an unexplained caprice of nature many species of trees and plants that are relics of past ages exist here. Some of these plants are rarely found elsewhere in a wild state. Among these are the rock rhododendron (*Kalmiopsis leachiana*), weeping spruce (*Picea breweriana*), Port-Orford-cedar (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), and Saddle oak (*Quercus sadleriana*). To protect these rare species in their native state certain areas have been set aside and dedicated to their preservation:

#### Kalmiopsis Wild Area

The Kalmiopsis wild area, consisting of 78,850 acres, was established in 1946. This area includes some of the most rugged and inaccessible country in the Siskiyou National Forest. It is characterized by deep, rough canyons, and rushing mountain streams. The flora is noteworthy, not

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1. Carry a shovel, ax, and water bucket with each auto or packhorse train when planning to camp or cook in the open.
2. Do not smoke while traveling—whether by auto, foot, or on horseback—except while on a paved or surfaced highway.
3. Crush out all cigars, cigarettes, and pipe heels on a rock or in mineral soil. Break all matches in two before throwing them away. Use your car ashtray.
4. Before building a campfire, select a spot in an opening, clear an area—at least 10 feet in diameter—down to mineral soil and build the fire in the center. Keep it small. Be extra careful when strong winds or east winds occur.
5. Never leave your campfire unattended even for a few minutes; completely extinguish it with dirt and water.
6. Put out any uncontrolled fire you find burning, if possible, and then report it to the nearest forest officer. If you cannot put it out, go to the nearest phone; the telephone operator will be glad to forward your message to the nearest forest station.
7. Read and observe directions on all fire posters.

### Take Care of Your Forest Land

1. Leave a clean camp. Burn as much of your garbage, especially fish heads and cleanings, as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pits. If no cans or pits are provided where you camp, bury all garbage and refuse. Don't scatter straw around.
2. Keep water supplies unpolluted. Dispose of refuse properly. Wash clothing away from springs, streams, and lakes.
3. Preserve forest signs. They are posted for your information.
4. Observe State fish and game laws.
5. Cooperate with forest officers.

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**Horteshoe Bend**—On Rogue River Trail 21 miles west down river from Galice. Elevation 660 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), spring water, and sanitation facilities. Fishing, hiking, hunting.

**Kelsey Creek**—On Rogue River Trail 23 miles west down river from Galice, pack trail. Elevation 650 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), stream water, and sanitation facilities. Fishing, hiking, hunting.

**MacGriddle**—On Middle Elk road 11 miles southeast of Port Orford (4 miles off U. S. 101), dirt road. Elevation 300 feet. Tables (4), fireplaces (4), piped water, and sanitation facilities. Hunting, fishing.

**Myrtle Grove**—On South Fork Coquille River road 9 miles south of Powers. Elevation 600 feet. Tables (7), fireplaces (7), piped water, and sanitation facilities. Fishing, hunting.

**Ninemile Spring**—On Mt. Reuben road 28 miles from Glendale, partly dirt road. Elevation 4,000 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), shelter (1), spring water, sanitation facilities. Hunting, scenery.

**Rock Creek**—On South Fork Coquille River road 18 miles south of Powers. Elevation 1,000 feet. Tables (8), fireplaces (7), stream water, and sanitation facilities. Fishing, hunting.

**Russian Creek**—On Rogue River Trail 14 miles west down river from Galice. Elevation 620 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), stream water, and sanitation facilities. Fishing, hunting, hiking, scenery.

**Sonntongh**—On Wimer forest road 28 miles west of O'Brien, 35 miles southwest of Cave Junction, 28 miles low-standard dirt road. Elevation 1,200 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), shelters (2), spring water, and sanitation facilities. Fishing, hunting.

**Stone Gulch**—On Illinois River forest road 10 miles west of Selma, 32 miles southwest of Grants Pass (via U. S. 199). 10 miles dirt and gravel road. Elevation 1,190. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), piped water, and sanitation facilities. Hunting, prospecting, fishing.

**Waters Creek**—On Rogue River road, 33 miles south of Powers, 2½ miles north of Agness, 35 miles up Rogue River by boat from Gold Beach, dirt road. Elevation 125 feet. Tables (8), fireplaces (8), piped water, and sanitation facilities. Fishing, scenery, horses 3½ miles, boats at Agness.

**Winchuck**—On Winchuck River dirt and gravel road 8 miles (off U. S. 101), 13 miles southeast of Brookings. Elevation 100 feet. Tables (4), fireplaces (4), stream water, and sanitation facilities.

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LEGEND

SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST AREA

SUPERVISORS HEADQUARTERS

DISTRICT RANGER STATION

GUARD STATION

PERMANENT LOOKOUT STATION

IMPROVED RECREATION AREA

STATE PARK OR REST AREA

FEATURE		TOWNSHIP		RANGE		FEATURE		TOWNSHIP		RANGE	
Agnate	35	5	11	Malaga Creek Forest Camp	33	5	9				
Broken Lake Forest Camp	31	5	6	MacGillivray Forest Camp	23	5	14				
Biological	41	5	13	Malaga Creek Forest Camp	32	5	11				
Cave Junction	39	5	8	Marble Spring Forest Camp	31	5	9				
Cedar River	31	5	13	Marble Creek Forest Camp	40	5	6				
Cool Creek Forest Camp	32	5	11	Patrol Road	38	5	14				
Cool Spring Forest Camp	32	5	9	Patrol Road End of Lake	31	5	12				
Cowdrie South Forest Camp	31	5	11	Patrol Road	31	5	12				
Dipton Forest Camp	33	5	13	Patrol Road Forest Camp	33	5	11				
Elk Creek Falls	32	5	11	Rogers River	31	5	14				
Elk Creek Falls	32	5	13	St. John's River Forest Camp	36	5	9				
Elk Valley Forest Camp	18	11	4	St. John's River	32	5	13				
Gairney	34	5	8	St. John's River Forest Camp	34	5	11				
Gold Branch	36	5	14	St. John's River Forest Camp	41	5	11				
Grants Plate	36	5	5	St. John's River Forest Camp	38	5	9				
Grants Plate	39	5	6	St. John's River Forest Camp	34	5	11				
Harvesting Road Forest Camp	33	5	9	St. John's River Forest Camp	31	5	12				
Harvesting Road	33	5	11	St. John's River	41	5	12				
Harvesting Road	32	5	13								

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